crochet
made easy

beginner basics
illustrated stitches
updated techniques

Crochet Made Easy

Using this Book

***Crochet Made Easy* is written for beginners, and features easy-to-understand diagrams and step-by-step instructions to illustrate crochet stitches and techniques. When you have mastered the basic techniques, try the projects included at the back of this book—they're designed especially for beginners!**

Products
All of the projects in this book were designed and made with products from Coats & Clark—**Red Heart** yarns and **Aunt Lydia's** threads.

General information is included about yarn, thread and crochet hooks. We recommend reading through the book to become familiar with terminology before picking up your hook and yarn. When you're ready, use a Medium Worsted Weight yarn (size 4 on chart at right) and a 5 mm (US-H-8) or 5.5 mm (US-I-9) hook to learn to crochet.

Diagrams and Instructions
Diagrams are shown for right-handers. Because of space limitations, it is not possible to show left-handed diagrams. If you are a left-hander and are having trouble understanding the diagrams, try tracing the diagrams and then turning the tracing paper over and looking at the reversed image. When reading instructions, substitute "left" for "right" and "right" for "left" where it appears.

The abbreviation and its accompanying symbol are shown with the instructions for each stitch.

Learn to Crochet

Yarn

Yarns are available in a variety of weights. Weight refers to the thickness of the strand and fiber contents. Yarn comes in either a long center-pull skein or a ball. The weight of the skein or ball and the total yardage is determined by the weight of the strand of yarn.

There are six standard yarn weight groups determined by the Craft Yarn Council of America, and the weights are denoted with a number and symbol.

Yarn Weight Symbol & Category Names	**Super Fine**	**Fine**	**Light**	**Medium**	**Bulky**	**Super Bulky**
Type of Yarns in Category	Sock, Fingering, Baby	Sport, Baby	DK, Light Worsted	Worsted, Afghan, Aran	Chunky, Craft, Rug	Bulky, Roving
Knit Gauge Range* in Stockinette Stitch to 4 inches	27–32 sts	23–26 sts	21–24 sts	16–20 sts	12–15 sts	6–11 sts
Recommended Needle in Metric Size Range	2.25–3.25 mm	3.25–3.75 mm	3.75–4.5 mm	4.5–5.5 mm	5.5–8 mm	8 mm and larger
Recommended Needle U.S. Size Range	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 to 11	11 and larger
Crochet Gauge* Ranges in Single Crochet to 4 inch	21–32 sts	16–20 sts	12–17 sts	11–14 sts	8–11 sts	5–9 sts
Recommended Hook in Metric Size Range	2.25–3.5 mm	3.5–4.5 mm	4.5–5.5 mm	5.5–6.5 mm	6.5–9 mm	9 mm and larger
Recommended Hook U.S. Size Range	B–1 to E–4	E–4 to 7	7 to I–9	I–9 to K–10½	K–10½ to M–13	M–13 and larger

Keep the ball bands from yarn to use as reference. Pin the band to the gauge swatch and keep them both together with any remaining yarn from the project. Also include spare buttons and any extra trim used in the project, and tuck everything in a labeled zip-close plastic bag. This way, you'll be able to check the washing instructions of the yarn, and you'll always have extra materials on hand for repairs.

Thread

Threads are also available in several weights with varying ounces or yards per ball. Most crochet threads are made of 100% cotton fiber. The most popular and widely available thread weight is size 10, often still referred to as "bedspread-weight cotton", which is used for all types of lace projects such as doilies and table runners. The higher the thread size number, the finer the thread: Size 20 is finer than Size 10, and Sizes 30 and 40 are finer still. Yarns and threads are available in many different thicknesses, twists and finishes.

Dye Lots

We recommend that you use the yarn or thread specified in the instructions for best results. Be sure to purchase all the yarn you need for a single project at the same time, as different dye lots may vary subtly in shading and this will show on the finished item. If you are combining different types of yarn in the same project, make sure they have similar washing instructions. Care instructions are found on the product label—follow them carefully for best results. And always make sure you make a swatch to measure the gauge—more on that later.

Equipment

Crochet Hooks

Hooks are usually made from steel, aluminum or plastic in a range of sizes according to their diameter. Hooks are also available in wood and bamboo. Hooks are usually made in a standard length. If you are having difficulty obtaining gauge or working smoothly with a particular type of yarn, consider changing the type of hook you are using.

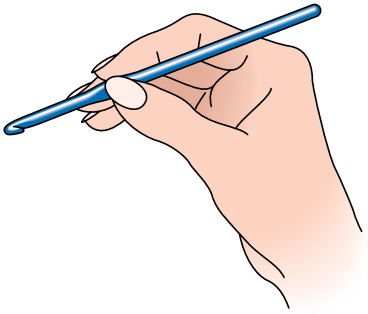
Other Handy Tools

You'll find these tools helpful—yarn needles and pins with rounded heads (that don't split the yarn when they're inserted into stitches), a measuring tape, sharp scissors, Post-It® notes (for marking your place in the pattern and for jotting down notes as you're stitching) and split-ring stitch markers for marking stitches or rows in the crocheted fabric.

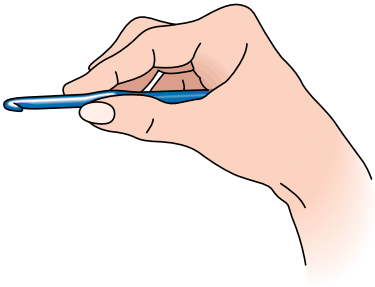
First Steps

Holding the Hook and Yarn

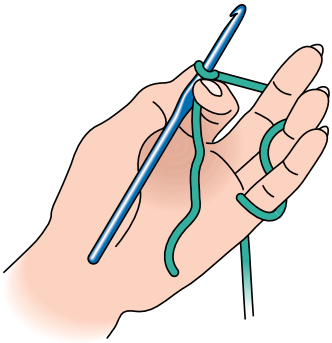
There are no hard and fast rules about the best way to hold the hook and yarn. Choose whichever way you find the most comfortable. You may prefer the "pencil grip". The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a pencil.

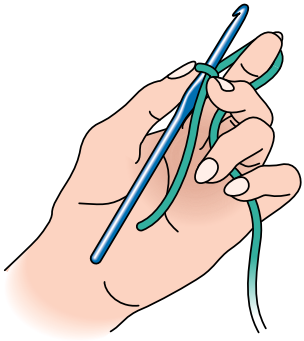


Another hold is the "knife grip". The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a dinner knife ready to cut.

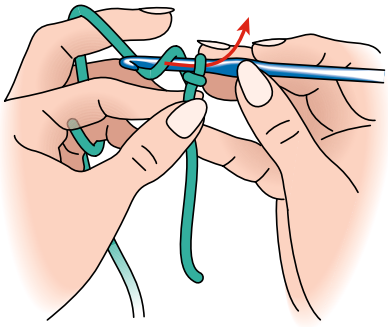


To maintain the slight tension in the yarn necessary for easy, even stitches, you may find it helpful to wrap the yarn around the fingers of the hand opposite the one holding the hook. Try one of these ways, or find another way that feels comfortable to you.





In the illustration below, the left hand holds your crochet work and at the same time controls the tension of the yarn. The left-hand middle finger is used to manipulate the yarn, while the index finger and thumb hold on to the work.

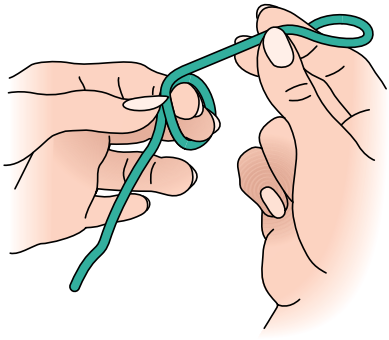


You may find it more comfortable to manipulate the yarn with the index finger and hold the project with your thumb and middle finger. While you're learning, if one ways feels awkward, try another way until you find the one that suits you.

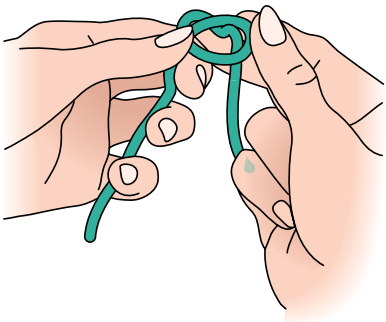
Foundation Chain

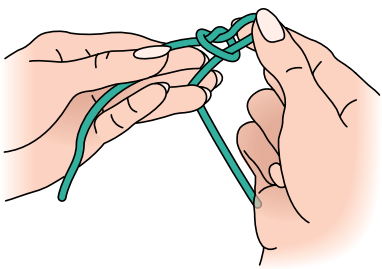
Almost all crochet begins with a base or foundation chain, which is a series of chain stitches, beginning with a slip knot.

Slip Knot

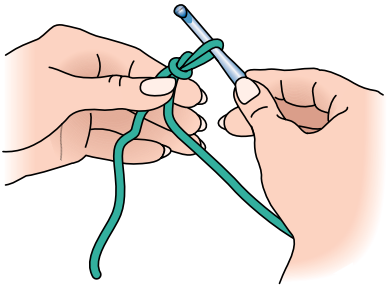


1. Make a circle with yarn or thread.

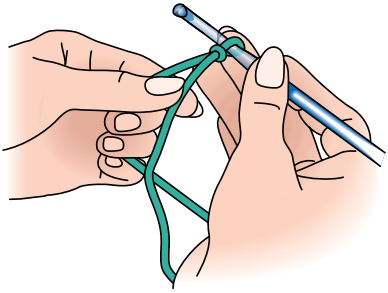




2. Pull a loop through the circle.

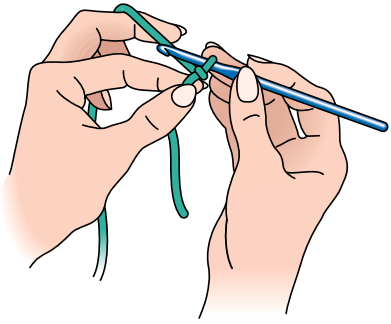


3. Insert the hook in the loop.



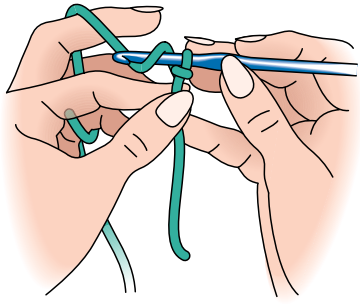
4. Pull gently and evenly to tighten the loop and slide the knot up to the hook.

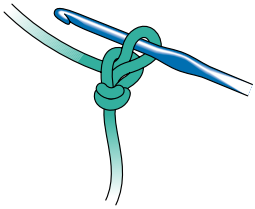
Yarn Over (yo)



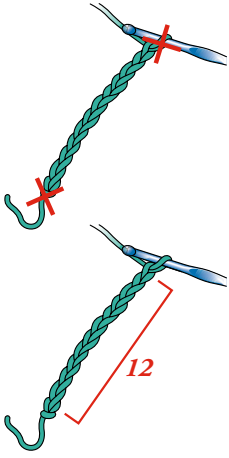
Wrap the yarn from back to front over the hook (or hold the yarn still and maneuver the hook). This movement of the yarn over the hook is used over and over again in crochet and is usually called "yarn over", abbreviated as "yo".

Chain Stitch (ch ⬭)



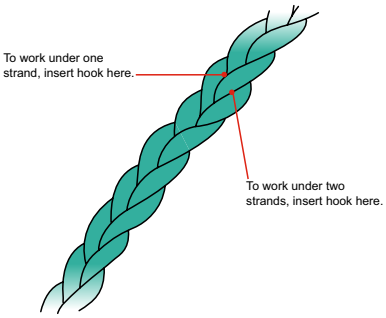


1. Yarn over and pull the yarn through the loop already on the hook to form a new loop. Be careful not to tighten the previous loop.



2. Repeat Step 1 to form the number of chains specified in the instructions. Do not count the slip knot or the loop on the hook as a stitch.

Working Into the Foundation Chain



When working into the starting chain, you may work under one or two strands of chain loops as shown above. Either of these methods forms an even, firm bottom edge.

You may like to work into the "bump" on the back of the chain. This forms an even, stretchy bottom edge that is ideal for garments.

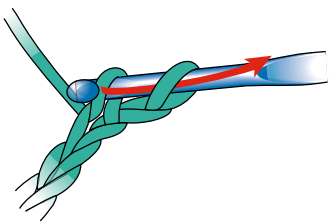
Whichever method of working into the foundation you choose, be consistent. Work all pieces of a project in the same manner.

Basic Stitches

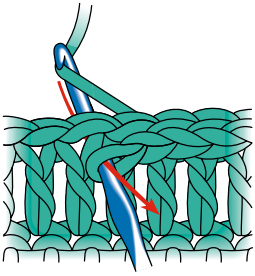
Whether the basic stitches are worked into a starting chain or worked into previous rows, the method is the same.

Slip Stitch (sl st ●)

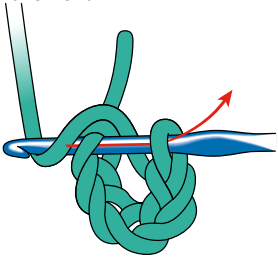
This is the shortest of all crochet stitches. Unlike other stitches, slip stitches are not usually used on their own to produce a fabric. The slip stitch is used for joining, shaping and, where necessary, to move the yarn to another part of the fabric for the next step.



1. Insert the hook into the work as directed in pattern. Yarn over and pull the yarn through in one movement.

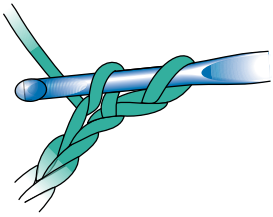


2. When working into previous rows, yarn over and pull the yarn through both the work and the loop on the hook in one movement.

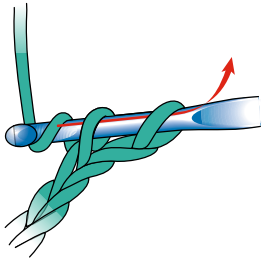


3. To join a chain ring with a slip stitch, insert the hook into first chain, yarn over and pull the yarn through the work and the loop on the hook.

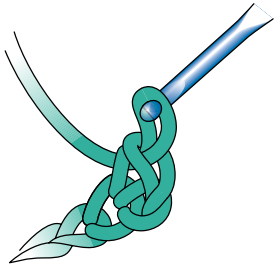
Single Crochet (sc +)



1. Insert the hook into the work (second chain from hook on the starting chain), * yarn over and pull up a loop.

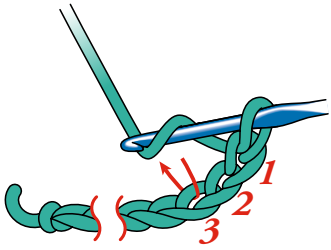


2. Yarn over again and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook.

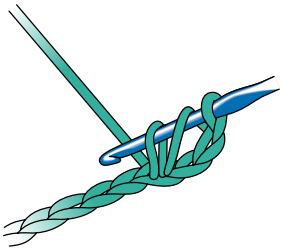


3. 1 sc made. Insert hook into next stitch; repeat from * in step 1.

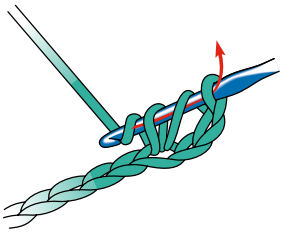
Half Double Crochet (hdc T)



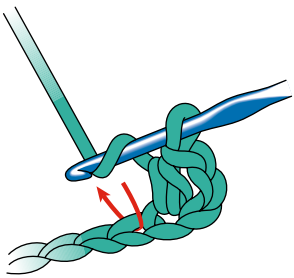
1. Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (third chain from hook on the starting chain).



2. * Yarn over and draw through pulling up a loop.

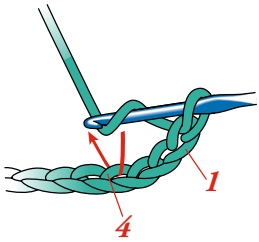


3. Yarn over again and pull yarn through all three loops on the hook.

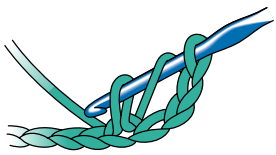


4. 1 hdc made. Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from * in step 2.

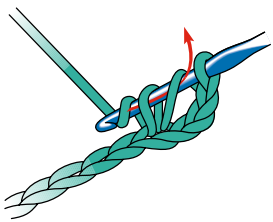
Double Crochet (dc)



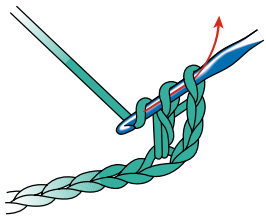
1. Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (fourth chain from hook on starting chain).



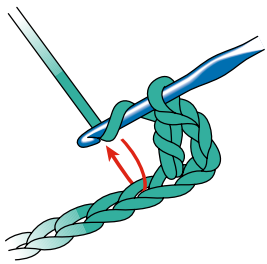
2. * Yarn over and draw yarn through pulling up a loop.



3. Yarn over and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.

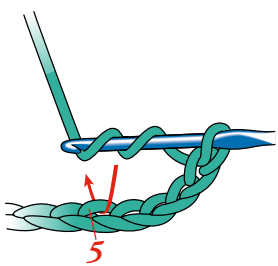


4. Yarn over and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.

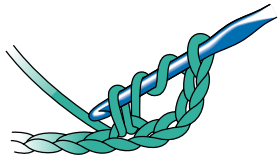


5. 1 dc made. Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from * in Step 2.

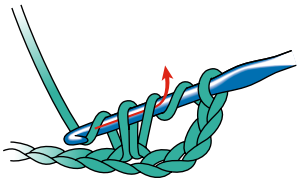
Treble (tr)



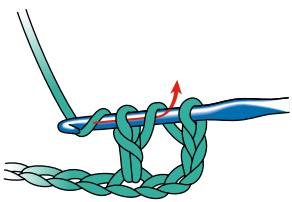
1. Yarn over twice, insert the hook into the work (fifth chain from hook on the starting chain).



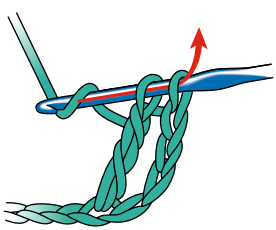
2. * Yarn over and draw yarn through pulling up a loop.



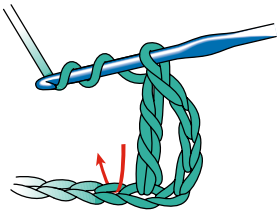
3. Yarn over again and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.



4. Yarn over again and pull yarn through the next two loops only on the hook.



5. Yarn over again and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.



6. 1 tr made. Yarn over twice, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from * in Step 2.

Longer Basic Stitches

Double treble (dtr), triple treble (ttr), quadruple treble (qtr) etc., are made by wrapping the yarn over three, four, five times, etc., at the beginning and finishing as for a treble crochet, repeating Step 4 until two loops remain on hook, and then finishing with Step 5.

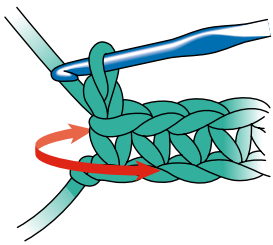
Making Crochet Fabric

Starting Chain

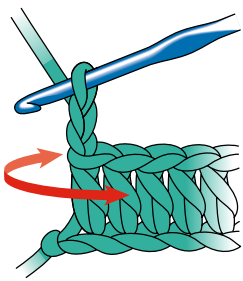
To make a flat crocheted fabric worked in rows, you must begin with a starting chain. The length of the starting chain is the number of stitches needed for the first row of fabric plus the number of chains needed to get to the correct height of the first stitch used in the first row.

Working in Rows

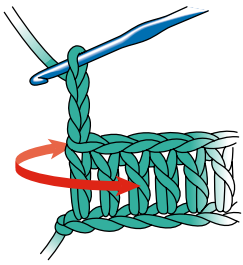
When working in rows, right-handers work from right to left and left-handers work from left to right, turning the work at the end of each row. One or more chains are worked at the beginning of each row to bring the hook up to the height of the first stitch in the row. The number of chains used for turning (called a turning chain in patterns) will depend upon the height of the stitch they are to match:



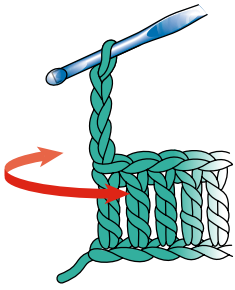
single crochet = 1 chain



half double crochet = 2 chains



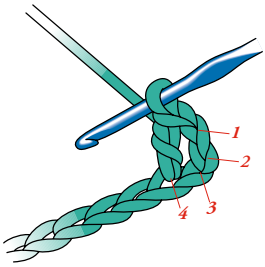
double crochet = 3 chains



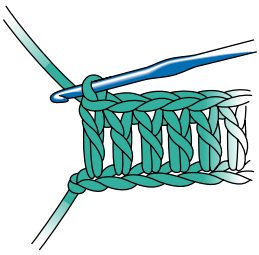
treble = 4 chains

When working half double crochet or other longer stitches, the turning chain usually the first stitch (the project instructions will let you know if the turning chains are not considered a stitch). When one chain is worked at the beginning of a row starting with a single crochet stitch, it is usually for height only and is made in addition to the first stitch.

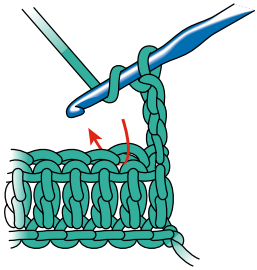
Basic Double Crochet Fabric



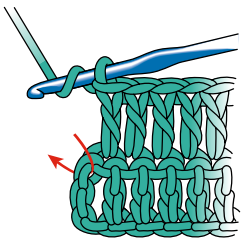
Make a starting chain of the required length plus two chains. Work one double crochet into fourth chain from hook. The three chains at the beginning of the row form the first double crochet.



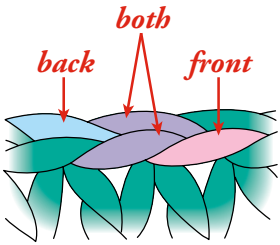
Work one double crochet into the next chain and every chain to the end of the row.



At the end of each crochet row, turn the work so that another row can be crocheted across the top of the previous row. It does not matter which way the work is turned but be consistent. Make three chains for turning (which are then counted as the first double crochet). Skip the first double crochet in the previous row, work a double crochet into the top of the next and every double crochet including last double crochet in row.

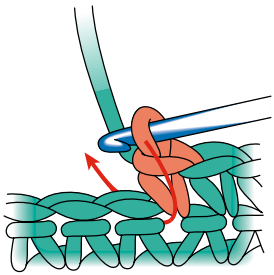


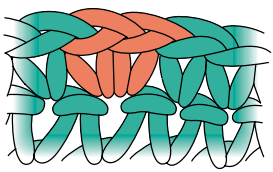
Work the last double crochet into third of three chains at the beginning of the previous row.

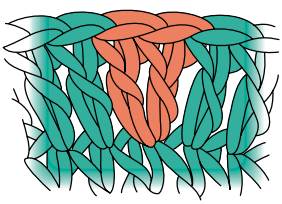


Note: The project instructions may specify if you are to work into the front or back loop of the stitch in the row below. Unless otherwise stated, always work under two strands of the top of the stitch in the row below.

Increasing and Decreasing

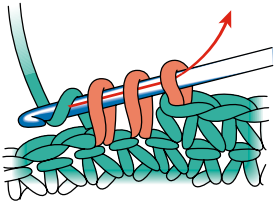


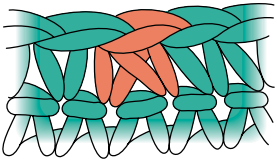




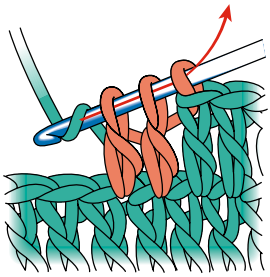
To increase the width of a basic crochet fabric, 2 or more stitches are worked into 1 stitch at the point specified in the project instructions. Single crochet, half double crochet, double crochet and longer stitches are all increased in the same manner.

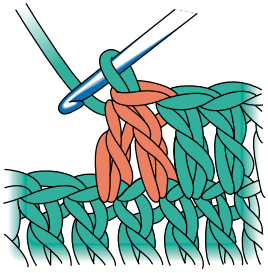
To decrease the width of a basic fabric, 2 or more stitches are worked together, by leaving the last loop of each stitch on the hook then working them off together. Single crochet, half double crochet, and longer stitches can be decreased in this way, called sc2tog, hdc2tog, etc.





To decrease in single crochet, draw up a loop in each of the next 2 stitches, yarn over and pull yarn through all three loops on the hook.

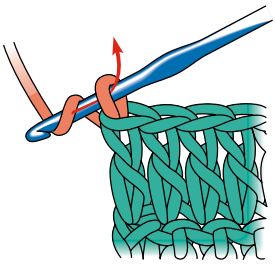




To decrease in double crochet, yarn over and draw up a loop in the next stitch, yarn over and pull yarn through two loops only on the hook, yarn over and draw up a loop in the next stitch, yarn over and pull yarn through two loops only on the hook, yarn over and pull yarn through the remaining three loops on the hook.

Many pattern stitches incorporate the increase and decrease method. See Shell Stitch and Cluster Stitch on pages 15 and 16.

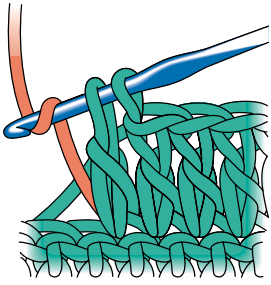
Fastening Off



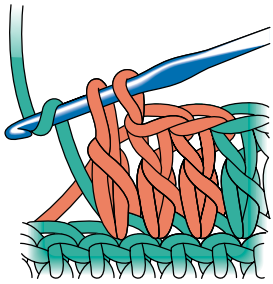
To fasten off the yarn permanently, cut the yarn leaving an 8" end (longer if you need to sew pieces together). Pull the end of the yarn through the loop on the hook and pull gently to tighten.

Joining in New Yarn and Changing Colors

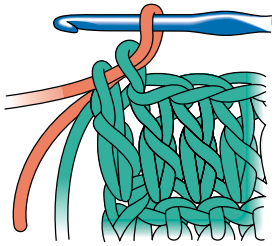
When joining in new yarn or changing color, continue in the working yarn until two loops of the last stitch remain in the working yarn or color.

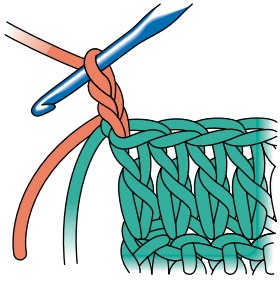


Yarn over with the new color of yarn and pull the new color of yarn through to complete the stitch.



Continue to work the following stitches in the new color of yarn following the pattern instructions.





If you are working whole rows in different colors, make the change during the last stitch in the previous row, so the new color for the next row is ready to work the turning chain.

If you are working a narrow stripe pattern, instead of cutting off the old color or yarn, carry it loosely along the side of the fabric so that it is ready to pick up again the next time it is needed. For wide stripe patterns, it is usually best to cut off the old color or yarn, leaving a 6" end for weaving in. Longer carries, or "floats", are easily snagged.

Stitch Variations

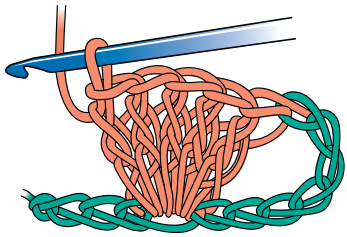
Most crochet stitch patterns, no matter how complex they seem, are made using combinations of basic stitches. Different effects can be created by small variations in the stitch making procedure or by varying the position and manner of inserting the hook into the fabric.

Note: Many patterns refer to certain groups of stitches in the instructions, but be careful—"bobble", "cluster", "shell", etc., may not mean the same thing from pattern to pattern. Always read the instructions carefully.

Groups or Shells

Shells and groups consist of several complete stitches worked into the same place. They can be worked as part of a stitch pattern or as a method of increasing. Groups and shells can be worked in half double crochet, double crochet or longer stitches.

Five Double Crochet Shell



Work five double crochet stitches in one stitch.

Clusters

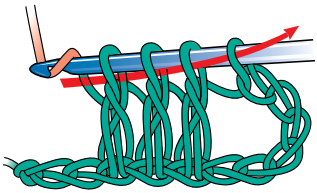
Any combination of stitches may be joined into a cluster by leaving the last loop of each stitch on the hook until they are worked off together at the end. Working stitches together in this way can also be a method of decreasing.

Be sure to read the instructions carefully to see how and where the hook should be inserted for each "leg" of the cluster. The "legs" can be worked over adjacent stitches, or stitches can be skipped in between the "legs".

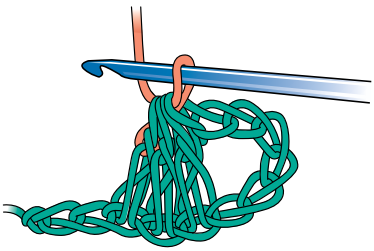
Clusters can be worked in half double crochet, double crochet or longer stitches.

Three Double Crochet Cluster

(Work over adjacent number of stitches specified in instruction.)



1. Work a double crochet into each of the next three stitches, holding the last loop of each double crochet on the hook.

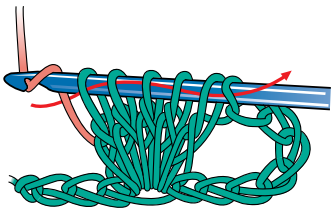


2. Yarn over and pull the yarn through all four loops on the hook.

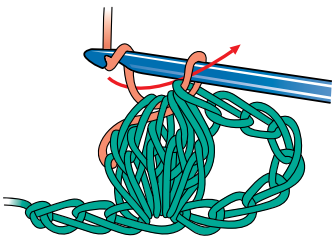
Bobbles

When a cluster is worked into one stitch, it forms a bobble. Bobbles can be worked in double crochet or longer stitches.

Five Double Crochet Bobble



1. Work five double crochet into one stitch, leaving the last loop of each on the hook. Yarn over and pull yarn through all six loops on the hook.

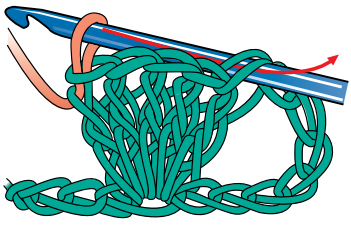


2. Bobbles made with more double crochet stitches or with heavy yarn can be closed and secured with an extra chain stitch.

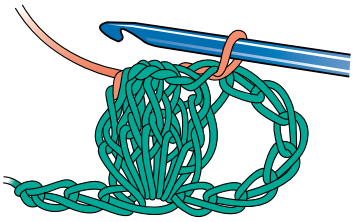
Popcorns

Popcorns are groups of complete stitches usually worked into the same place, folded and closed at the top. They can be worked in half double crochet, double crochet or longer stitches. An extra chain can be worked to close and secure the top of the popcorn.

Five Double Crochet Popcorn



1. Work five double crochet into one stitch. Remove the hook from the working loop and insert it from front to back into the top of the first double crochet in the group.



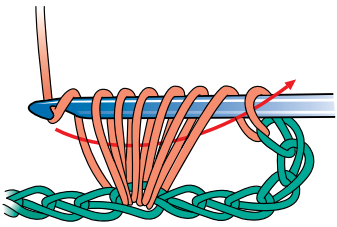
2. Pick up the working loop on the last stitch made and pull this loop through the first stitch to close the popcorn. If the instructions specify it, work one chain to close and secure the popcorn.

Puff Stitches

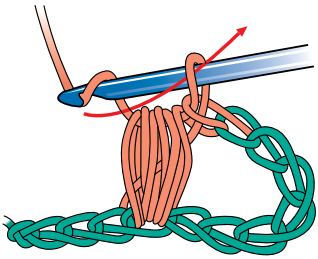
These are similar to bobbles but are worked, using half double crochet, into the same stitch or space. However, because of the way a half double crochet stitch is constructed, it cannot be worked until one loop remains on the hook. The puff stitch is not closed until the required number of stitches have been worked.

Three Half Double Crochet Puff Stitch

1. Yarn over, insert the hook in specified stitch, yarn over again and draw a loop through (three loops on hook). Repeat two more times, inserting the hook into the same stitch (seven loops on the hook); yarn over and pull yarn through all seven loops on the hook.



As with popcorns and bulky bobbles, an extra chain stitch is often used to secure the puff stitch firmly. The pattern will tell you if this is necessary.



A **cluster** of half double crochet stitches is worked in the same way as a puff stitch but each "leg" is worked where indicated.

Filet Crochet

Filet crochet is based on a simple network or "background" made of double crochet and chain stitches. Filet patterns are usually given in graph form.

Filet Charts

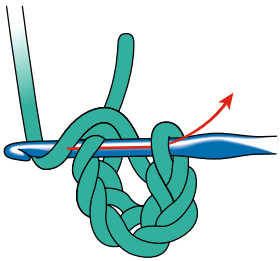
Filet crochet instructions are shown almost entirely in charts. Like stitch diagrams, filet charts are read from the bottom to the top, right side rows from right to left, and wrong side rows from left to right. Each open square represents an open space; each filled-in square represents a "block" of stitches. Every row begins with three chains, which count as one double crochet, bringing you to the correct height and balancing the pattern.

Lacets and Bars

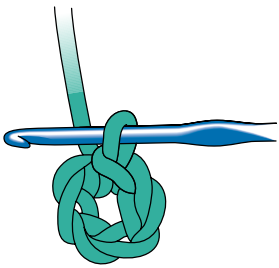
Lacets and bars are variations on blocks and spaces. The "V" shapes are known as lacets and the longer chains as bars.

Working in Rounds

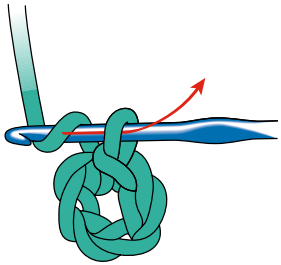
Most motifs are not worked in rows but are worked in rounds from the center out. Unless otherwise stated in the pattern instructions, do not turn the work between rounds but continue with the same side facing and treat this as the right side of the fabric. The center ring is usually formed by a number of chains joined together with a slip stitch to form a ring.



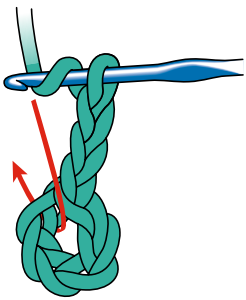
1. Insert the hook into the first chain made.



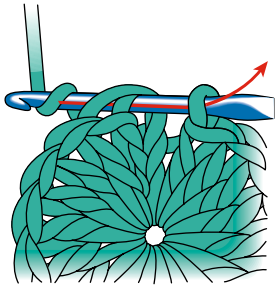
2. Make a slip stitch to join the chains into a ring.



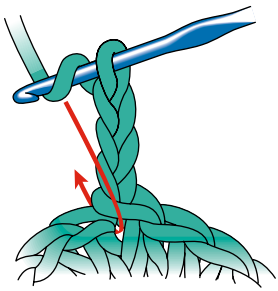
3. At the beginning of each round, one or more chain(s) can be worked to match the height of the following stitches. (This is equal to a turning chain.) When working in double crochet, three starting chains are required.



4. The stitches of the first round are worked by inserting the hook into the empty circle space at the center of the ring. Sometimes the first round is worked into the first chain—the pattern will specify how to form the first round.



5. When each round is complete, insert the hook into the top of the chain or stitch at the beginning of the round and make a slip stitch to close the round.



6. When working the second and subsequent rounds, unless otherwise stated, insert the hook under the two top loops of the stitches in the previous round.

After joining the final round with a slip stitch, fasten off by making one chain, then cutting the yarn and drawing the end through. Pull gently to tighten and form a knot.

Reading a Crochet Pattern

In order to follow crochet instructions, you should know how to make the basic stitches and be familiar with basic fabric-making procedures. You should also be familiar with the abbreviations for the basic stitches.

Working from a Diagram
Diagrams should be read exactly as the crochet is worked. Each stitch is represented by a symbol that has been drawn to resemble its crocheted equivalent. The position of the symbol shows where the stitch should be worked.

Stitch symbols are drawn and laid out as realistically as possible, but there are times when they have to be distorted for the sake of clarity. For example, stitches may look extra long to show clearly where they are to be placed, but you should not try to match the chart by making elongated stitches. Crochet each stitch as you normally would.

Right Side and Wrong Side Rows
Where the work is turned after each row, only alternate rows are worked with the right side of the work facing. These "right side rows" are printed in black on stitch diagrams and read from right to left. Wrong side rows are printed in a different color (usually blue) and read from left to right. Row numbers are shown at the side of the diagrams at the **beginning** of the row.

Patterns worked in rounds have right side rows facing on every round—alternate rounds are printed in blue and black.

Pattern Repeats
In the written instructions, the stitches that should be repeated are contained within brackets [ ] or follow an asterisk *. These stitches are repeated across the row or round the required number of times. On diagrams, the stitches that have to be repeated can be easily visualized. The extra stitches not included in the pattern repeat are there to balance the row or make it symmetrical and are only worked once. Turning chains are only worked at the beginning of each row.

Gauge
Gauge refers to the number of stitches and rows in a given area. When following a pattern for a garment or other project, the instructions will include a specified gauge. If you do not crochet fabric with the same number of stitches and rows as indicated, your pieces will not be the measurements given.

To ensure that you achieve the correct gauge, work a sample or swatch before starting to crochet the actual project. The hook size stated in the pattern is a suggested hook size only. Use whichever hook gives you the correct gauge.

Abbreviations and Symbols

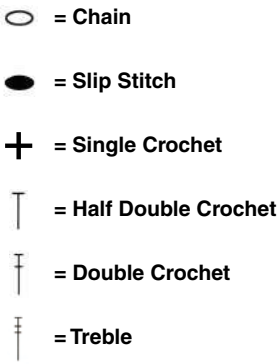
Listed below are the standard abbreviations and symbols that are used in this book. If a pattern contains unusual combinations of stitches, these are explained in the Special Abbreviations section at the beginning of the pattern.

Abbreviations

beg …. begin(ning)
CA, CB, CC, etc …. Color A, Color B, Color C, etc.
ch(s) …. chain(s)
cm …. centimeter(s)
dec ….. decrease
dc …. double crochet
dtr …. double treble
hdc …. half double crochet
inc …. increase
lp(s) ….loop(s)
mm …. millimeter(s)
rep …. repeat
rnd(s) …. round(s)
RS …. right side
sc …. single crochet
sk …. skip
sl …. slip
sp(s) …. space(s)
st …. stitch(es)
tog …. together
tr …. treble
WS …. wrong side
yo …. yarn over
*** or **** … repeat whatever follows the * or ** as indicated
[ ] …. work directions in brackets the number of times indicated

Basic symbols used in Diagrams

The number of strokes crossing the stems of stitches longer than a half double crochet represents the number of times the yarn is wrapped over the hook before the hook is inserted into the work

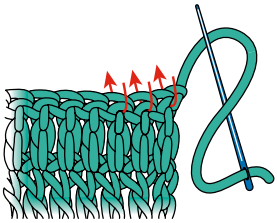


Finishing

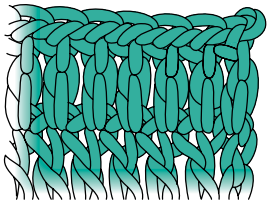
Finishing methods for crochet depend largely on the end purpose of the crochet (afghan, pillow, garment) and the yarn you use to create the piece.

Weaving in Ends

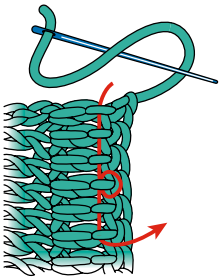
Weave in ends securely before blocking pieces or sewing seams. Securely woven ends will not come loose with wear or washing. It's best to work in ends as invisibly as possible.



1. Thread yarn end through a blunt tapestry needle. Whipstitch the end around several stitches. Trim the end close to work.



2. The woven end should be nearly invisible.



3. Another method of weaving in ends is to run the end under several stitches, wrap it around a stitch and then run it under several more stitches. For even more security, reverse the direction and weave back under and over a few more stitches. Trim the end close to work.

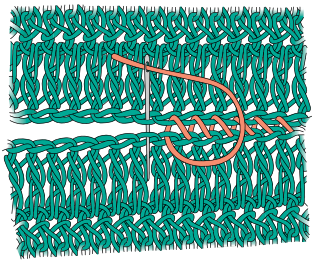
Blocking and Pressing

Acrylic and acrylic blends: Blocking items made with acrylic yarn is not usually necessary. If you feel blocking will help make the garment look better, block as for cotton items, but **do not press**, just let the pieces dry thoroughly before removing any pins.

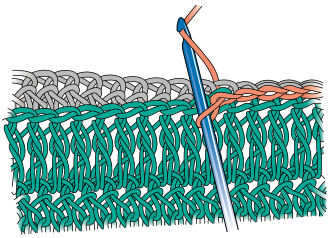
Cotton: Lay the crocheted pieces wrong side up on a flat padded surface (such as the top of an ironing board or a mattress protected with a layer of clean towels), gently stretching and shaping to the measurements specified. Pin in place with rustproof pins. Dampen the piece. If starching is required (for a crocheted doily, for instance) dab the starch onto the piece using a clean cloth or a soft, clean paintbrush. Then press using a hot iron. Do not allow the full weight of the iron to rest on the work, especially if the piece contains highly textured stitches such as bobbles and popcorns. Remove the pins and, if necessary, make small adjustments to the edges of the piece to ensure that they are straight. Repin and let pieces dry thoroughly before moving them.

Joining Seams

Various methods can be used to join pieces of crochet and, again, the use of the finished item often dictates the assembly method. Sewn seams can be invisible or decorative. Below are a few suggestions for joining pieces of crochet.



To join with an invisible sewn seam, place pieces edge to edge with the wrong sides facing up and whipstitch together.



To join invisibly using a crochet hook, place right sides of pieces together and slip stitch through one loop of each piece as illustrated.

1 first hat

Here's the perfect first project. It's crocheted flat and then the ends are slip stitched together.

Instructions

Hat measures 20" in circumference.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 1 skein desired color.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Super Saver"** in 360 Café.

Crochet Hook: 6mm (US J-10)
Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 17 sts = 4"; 14 rows = 4".
CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

Chain 50.
Row 1 (right side): Single crochet in 2nd chain from hook, *chain 1, skip next chain; repeat from * 24 times, turn — 25 single crochet, 24 chain-1 spaces.
Row 2: Chain 1, single crochet in first single crochet, single crochet in next chain-1 space, *chain 1 skip next single crochet, single crochet in next chain-1 space; repeat from * across to last single crochet; single crochet in last single crochet, turn.
Row 3: Chain 1, single crochet in first single crochet, *chain 1, skip next single crochet, single crochet in next chain-1 space; repeat from * across to last 2 single crochet; chain 1, skip next single crochet, single crochet in last single crochet, turn.
Rows 4-61: Repeat Rows 2 and 3.
Row 62: Fold piece in half, matching Row 61 to opposite side of foundation chain; Chain 1, working through both thicknesses at same time, slip stitch in each single crochet and in each chain-1 space across. Fasten off.

FINISHING
With yarn needle, weave a 10" length of yarn through ends of rows at top of hat and pull tight. Sew opening closed. Turn hat right side out and turn up edge of cuff.

2 easy scarf

With just basic crochet stitches—chain, single crochet and double crochet—you can crochet this warm, fashion scarf.

Instructions

Scarf measures 6½" x 60".

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 2 skeins desired color.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Super Saver"** in 303 Painted Desert.

Crochet Hook: 6mm (US J-10)
Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 12 sts = 4"; 12 rows = 4".
CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

Chain 21.
Row 1: Single crochet in 2nd chain from hook, [double crochet in next chain, single crochet in next chain] across the row, double crochet in last chain, turn. (10 single crochet, 10 double crochet)
Row 2: Chain 1, single crochet in first stitch, [double crochet in next stitch, single crochet in next stitch] across the row, double crochet in last stitch, turn.
Rows 3-144: Repeat Row 2. Fasten off.

3 granny throw

Use woodsy tones as shown for a rustic look or any three shades to coordinate with your own color scheme.

Instructions

Afghan measures 49" x 49".

Materials:
Medium weight yarn: 3 skeins **CA**, 1 skein **CB**, 2 skeins **CC**.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Super Saver"** in 360 Café **CA**, 4334 Buff Fleck **CB** and 335 Warm Brown **CC**.

Crochet Hooks: 5mm (US I-9) and 6mm (US J-10)
Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: Square = 112 x 112".
CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hooks to obtain the specified gauge.

SQUARE (Make 16): With **CA** and larger hook, ch 7.
Rnd 1: (RS): 2 dc in 7th ch from hook, ch 4, [3 dc in same ch, ch 4] 3 times, 2 dc in same ch as beg 2 dc made; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 2: Join **CB** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7 (counts as a dc and a ch-4 sp), 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, (3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc) in next ch-4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 3: Join **CC** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7, 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, 3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2, (3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc) in next ch-4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, 3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2, 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 4: Join **CA** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7, 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] twice; [3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc] in next ch-4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] twice; 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 5: Join **CC** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7, 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] 3 times; [3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc] in next ch-4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] 3 times; 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 6: Join **CA** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7, 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] 4 times; [3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc] in next ch 4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] 4 times; 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-7. Fasten off.
Rnd 7: Join **CA** with slip st in any ch-4 sp, ch 7, 3 dc in same sp, * ch 2, [3 dc in next ch 2 sp, ch 2] 5 times, [3 dc, ch 4, 3 dc] in next ch-4 sp; rep from * twice; ch 2, [3 dc in next ch-2 sp, ch 2] 5 times; 2 dc in beg ch-4 sp. Do not join.
Rnd 8: Using smaller hook, 5 sc in next ch-4 sp; *sc in each dc and ch to next ch-4 sp, 5 sc in same sp; rep from * twice; sc in each dc and ch to first sc; join with a slip st to first sc. Fasten off.

FINISHING
Join squares tog as each is completed. Hold squares with RS tog; using smaller hook and **CA** and working through both thicknesses at same time, slip st in each st across. Join 4 squares to make one strip. Make 4 strips, then join strips tog in same manner.

BORDER
Rnd 1 (RS): Using smaller hook, attach **CA** with sc in 3rd sc of any corner, * sc in each st to 3rd sc of next corner; 3 sc in 3rd sc; rep from * twice; sc in each st to first sc; 2 sc in same sc as beg sc made; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 2: Ch 1, work reverse sc in each st around; join in first reverse sc. Fasten off.

4 first baby blanket

This simple stitch pattern is easy to learn, even for beginners!

Designed by Brenda Stratton

Instructions

Blanket measures 30½" x 41".

Materials:

Light weight yarn: 1 skein each of three colors **CA**, **CB** and **CC**.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® Soft Baby®** in 7001 White **CA**, 7680 New Mint **CB** and 7737 Powder Pink **CC**.

Crochet Hook: 5mm (US H-8)
Extras: Yarn needle

GAUGE: 3 shell pats = 4"; 6 rows = 4".
CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

NOTE: Shell pat consists of one dc and one shell.

SPECIAL STITCH:
Shell: Work 5 dc in the st indicated.

PROJECT NOTE:
Stripe Pat: 2 rows each **CB**, *__CC__, **CA**, **CB**, rep from * for color sequence.

BLANKET:
Begin at short edge with **CB**, ch 123.
Row 1 (RS): Shell in 6th ch from hook (first 5 skip chs count as a dc and 2 skip chs), skip next 2 chs, dc in next ch; * skip next 2 chs, shell in next ch, skip next 2 chs, dc in next ch; repeat from * across, turn. (20 shell sts, 21 dc)

Row 2: Ch 3, *shell st in 3rd dc of next shell, skip next 2 dc of same shell, dc in next dc, rep from * across, changing to **CC** in last dc. Fasten off **CB**.
Rows 3-68: Working in stripe pat, repeat Row 2. At end of Row 68, change to **CA** in last dc, turn. Fasten off **CB**.

Border:
Working across Row 68, sc in first dc, [shell in 3rd dc of next shell, sc in next dc] across to next corner; now working down long side of afghan, [shell in end of next dc row, sc in end of next dc row] across to next corner; now working across beginning ch, [shell in base of next shell, sc in base of next dc] across to last shell, shell in base of last shell, sc in end space; working up next long side, shell in end of next row, [sc in end of next row, shell in end of next row] across, join with a slip stitch in beginning sc. Fasten off.

5 shell stitch baby set

Be ready for the next baby shower with a precious crochet cardigan and cloche!

Instructions

Sweater has a finished chest of 22 (25)". Cloche has a circumference of 14 (15)". Instructions are for size 6 months. Changes for 12 months are in parentheses.

Materials:

Light weight yarn: 1 skein each of two colors **CA** and **CB**.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® Soft Baby** in 7680 New Mint **CA** and 7001 White **CB**.

Crochet Hook: 4mm (US G-6) and 5mm (US H-8)
Extras: Yarn needle, stitch markers, 6 white ½" white buttons.

GAUGE: 16 sts = 4"; 23 rows = 10" with larger hook. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.**

SWEATER: With smaller hook and **CA**, ch 104 (116).
Row 1 (RS): Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch across, turn - 103 (115) sts. Change to larger hook.
Row 2: Ch 3 (counts as a dc), skip first sc, * sk next 2 sc, 5 dc in next sc, skip next 2 sc, dc in next sc; rep from * across, turn.
Row 3: Ch 3, skip first dc, * skip next 4 dc, 5 dc in next dc, sk next 4 dc, dc in next dc; rep from * across, turn.
Rep Row 3 until piece measures 5 (52)" from beg, ending with a WS row.

Yoke:
Row 1: Ch 3, * ch 2, sk next 2 dc, sc in next dc, ch 2, skip next 2 dc, dc in next dc; rep from * across, turn.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in first dc, sc in next ch-2 sp, * sc in next sc, 2 sc in next ch-2 sp, skip next dc, 2 sc in next ch-2 sp; rep from * across, ending sc in sc, sc in ch-2 sp, sc in 3rd ch of turn ch-3 - 85 (95) sc. Change to **CB**; cut **CA**.

Stripe Section:
Row 1: Ch 1, sc in each sc across, turn.
Rows 2-4: Rep Row 1.
Fasten off.

Sleeve (make 2): With larger hook and CA, ch 32 (34).
Row 1 (RS): Sc in 4th ch from hook and in each ch across, turn - 30 (32) sc.
Row 2: Ch 3 (counts as a dc), dc in each sc across, turn.
Rep Row 2 until sleeve measures 4¾ (5)" from beg. Fasten off.

JOIN BODY AND SLEEVES: With RS facing, attach **CA** in first sc of Row 4 of Stripe Section.
Row 1: Ch 3, dc in each of next 17 (20) sc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 26 (28) sc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 41 (45) sts, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 26 (28) sc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 18 (21) sc, turn.
Row 2: Ch 3, dc in each of next 16 (19) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 24 (26) sc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 39 (43) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 24 (26) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 17 (20) dc, turn.
Row 3: Ch 3, dc in each of next 15 (18) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 22 (24) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 37 (41) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 22 (24) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 16 (19) dc, turn.
Row 4: Ch 3, dc in each of next 14 (17) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 20 (22) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 35 (39) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 20 (22) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 15 (18) dsc, turn.
Row 5: Ch 3, dc in each of next 13 (16) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 18 (20) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 33 (37) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 18 (20) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 14 (17) dc, turn.
Row 6: Ch 3, dc in each of next 12 (15) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 16 (18) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next

31 (35) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 16 (18) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 13 (16) dc, turn.
Row 7: Ch 3, dc in each of next 11 (14) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 14 (16) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 29 (33) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 14 (16) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 12 (15) dc, turn.
Row 8: Ch 3, dc in each of next 10 (13) dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 12 (14) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 27 (31) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 12 (14) dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 11 (14) dc, turn.

For 6-Month Size Only
Row 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 9 sc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 10 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 25 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 10 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 10 dc; change to **CB**; cut **CA**, turn.

For 12-Month Size Only
Row 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 12 dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 12 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 29 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 12 dc, [dc 2 tog] twice; dc in each of next 13 dc, turn.
Row 10: Ch 3, dc in each of next 11 dc, [dc2tog] twice, dc in each of next 10 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 27 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 10 dc, [dc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 12 dc; change to **CB**; cut **CA**, turn.

For Both Sizes
Row 10 (11): Ch 1, sc in each of first 9 (11) dc, [sc2tog] twice, sc in each of next 8 (8) dc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 23 (25) dc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 8 (8) dc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 9 (11) dc, turn.
Row11 (12): Ch 1, sc in each of first 8 (10) sc, [sc2tog] twice, sc in each of next 6 (6) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 21 (23) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 6 (6) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 8 (10) sc, turn.
Row 12 (13): Ch s, sc in each of first 7 (9) sc, [sc2tog] twice, sc in each of next 4 (4) sc, [sc2tog] twice; dc in each of next 19 (21) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 4 (4) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 7 (9) sc, turn.
Row 13 (14): Ch 1, sc in each of next 6 (8) sc, [sc2tog] twice, sc in each of next 2 (2) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 17 (19) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 2 (2) sc, [sc2tog] twice; sc in each of next 6 (8) sc - 41 (47) sc.
Fasten off.

Sleeve Edging: With RS facing and beg ch of 1 sleeve at top; with smaller hook and **CB**, attach yarn in first unused loop of beg ch.
Row 1 (RS): Ch 1, sc in each rem unused loop across, turn.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in each sc across, turn.
Rows 3 and 4: Rep Row 2.
Fasten off.

ASSEMBLY
Sew sleeve seams. Sew underarms.

Bottom Edging: With RS facing and beg ch of body at top and with smaller hook, attach **CB** in first unused loop of beg ch.
Row 1 (RS): Ch 1, sc in same loop and in each rem unused loop across, turn.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in each sc across, turn.
Rows 3 and 4: Rep Row 2.
Fasten off.

Buttonband: With RS facing and left front edge at top and with smaller hook, attach **CB** in end of last row of left front.
Row 1 (RS): Ch 1, sc in same sp, working across front edge in ends of rows, sc evenly spaced across, turn.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in each sc across, turn.
Rows 3 and 4: Rep Row 2.
Fasten off.

Buttonhole Band: With RS facing, right front edge at top and with smaller hook, attach **CB** in end of last row of bottom edging.
Row 1 (RS): Ch 1, sc in same sp, working

across front edge in ends of rows, sc evenly spaced across, turn.
Note: Place markers for 5 buttonholes, having first marker at 2nd sc of row, last marker at 2nd from last sc and evenly spacing rem 3 markers between first and last markers.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in each sc to first marker, ch 2, skip next 2 sc, [sc in each sc to next marker, ch 2, skip next 2 sc] 3 times; sc in each sc to next marker, ch 2, sk next 2 sc, sc in each rem sc, turn.
Row 3: Ch 1, sc in each sc and 2 sc in each ch-2 sp across, turn.
Row 4: Ch 1, sc in each sc across. Fasten off.

FINISHING
Sew buttons on buttonband opposite buttonholes.

CLOCHE: With smaller hook and **CA**, ch 68 (74) sts.
Row 1 (RS): Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch across, turn - 67 (73) sts. Change to larger hook.
Row 2: Ch 3 (counts as a dc), skip first sc, * skip next 2 sc, 5 dc in next sc, skip next 2 sc, dc in next sc; rep from * across, turn.
Row 3: Ch 3, skip first dc, * sk next 4 dc, 5 dc in next dc, skip next 4 dc, dc in next dc; rep from * across, turn.
Rep Row 3 until piece measures 4**2** (5)" from beg, ending with a WS row.

Top Section:
Row 1 (RS): Ch 3, * ch 2, skip next 2 dc, sc in next dc, ch 2, skip next 2 dc, dc in next dc; rep from * across, turn.
Row 2: Ch 1, sc in first dc, sc in next ch-2 sp, * sc in next sc, 2 sc in next ch-2 sp, skip next dc, 2 sc in next ch-2 sp; rep from * across, ending sc in sc, sc in ch-2 sp, sc in 3rd ch of turn ch-3 - 55 (60) sc.

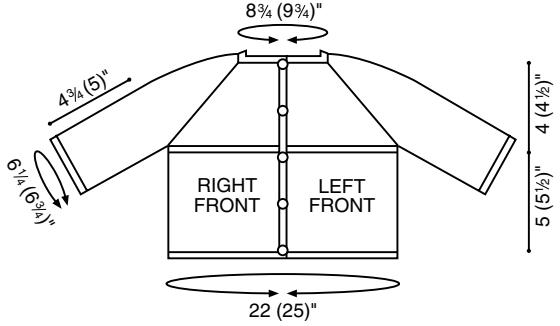
For 6-Month Size Only
Row 3: Ch 1, * sc2tog; rep from * across to last sc; sc in last sc, turn - 28 sc.
Row 4: Ch 1, [sc2 tog] 14 times; turn - 14 sc.
Row 5: Ch 1, [sc2 tog] 7 times -7 sc. Fasten off.

For 12-Month Size Only
Row 3: Ch 1, * sc2tog; rep from * across; turn - 30 sc.
Row 4: Ch 1, [sc2 tog] 15 times; turn - 15 sc.
Row 5: Ch 1, [sc2 tog] 7 times; sc in last sc - 8 sc. Fasten off, leaving long end for sewing.

ASSEMBLY
Weave long end through sts on Row 5; gather tightly and secure end. Sew back seam.

Brim: With RS facing, beg ch at top and with larger hook, attach **CA** at back seam.
Rnd 1 (RS): Ch 1, working in unused loops of beg ch, sc in each loop; join with a slip st in first sc - 67 (73) sc.
Rnd 2: Ch 1, sc in each sc around; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnds 3 and 4: Rep Rnd 2. Change to **CB**; fasten off **CA**.
Rnds 5 -8: Rep Rnd 2. Fasten off.

FINISHING
Sew button to top of cloche.



6 textured dishcloths

You'll depend on these dishcloths to make dish washing a breeze. They can be thrown in the wash and reused, making them an earth-friendly choice.

Instructions

Dishcloths measure 9½" x 9".

Materials:
Size 3 crochet thread: 1 ball desired color for solid dishcloth or 1 ball each of two colors for striped dishcloth.

Project shown is stitched with **AUNT LYDIA'S® Fashion Crochet Thread** Size 3 in 625 Sage (for solid dishcloth) or, 625 Sage **CA** and 377 Tan **CB** (for striped dishcloth).

Crochet Hook: 3.5mm (US E-4).

GAUGE: 21 dc = 4 inches **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.**

Special Stitch:
Cluster (CL): Keeping last loop of each dc on hook, dc in next 3 sts; YO and draw through all 4 loops on hook.

SOLID DISHCLOTH
Ch 48.
Row 1 (WS): Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch (47 sc). Ch 2 (counts as first dc on following rows), turn.
Row 2 (RS): Dc in each sc. Ch 4, turn.
Row 3: CL over next 3 dc, ch 2; * CL over next 3 dc, ch 2; rep from * to turning ch, dc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
Row 4: 3 dc in first ch-2 sp; * skip next CL, 3 dc in top of next CL; rep from * to turning ch-4; skip next 2 chs of turning ch, dc in next ch. Ch 1, turn.
Row 5: Sc in each dc to turning ch-2, sc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
Row 6: Dc in each sc. Ch 1, turn.
Row 7: Rep Row 5.
Row 8: Dc in each sc. Ch 4, turn.

Rep Rows 3–8 three times more.

Rep Rows 3–5. At end of Row 5, Ch 1, turn.

Border:
3 sc first sc for corner, sc in each sc to last sc, 3 sc in last sc for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to beg ch, working in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop to last loop, 3 sc in loop for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to first sc. Join with slip st in first sc. Fasten off.

STRIPED DISHCLOTH
With **CA**, ch 48.
Row 1 (WS): Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch (47 sc). Ch 2 (counts as first dc on following rows), turn.
Row 2 (RS): Dc in each sc, changing to **CB** in last sc. Ch 4, turn. Cut **CA**.
Row 3: CL over next 3 dc, ch 2; * CL over next 3 dc, ch 2; rep from * to turning ch, dc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
Row 4: 3 dc in first ch-2 sp; *skip next CL, 3 dc in top of next CL; rep from * to turning ch-4; sk next 2 chs of turning ch, dc in next ch, changing to **CA** in last dc. Ch 1, turn. Cut **CB**.
Row 5: Sc in each dc to turning ch-2, sc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
Row 6: Dc in each sc. Ch 1, turn.
Row 7: Rep Row 5.
Row 8: Dc in each sc, changing to **CB** in last dc. Ch 4, turn. Cut **CA**.

Rep Rows 3–8 three times more.

Rep Rows 3–5. At end of Row 5, Ch 1, turn.

Border:
3 sc first sc for corner, sc in each sc to last sc, 3 sc in last sc for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to beg ch, working in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop to last loop, 3 sc in loop for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to first sc. Join with slip st in first sc. Fasten off.

7 market bag

Crochet this lovely earth-conscious alternative to a plain paper or plastic bag.

Instructions

Tote measures 162" tall x 14" wide.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 3 skeins desired color.

Project shown is stitched with **TLC® "Cotton Plus™"** in 3100 Cream.

Crochet Hook: 5mm (US H-8)
Extras: Yarn needle.

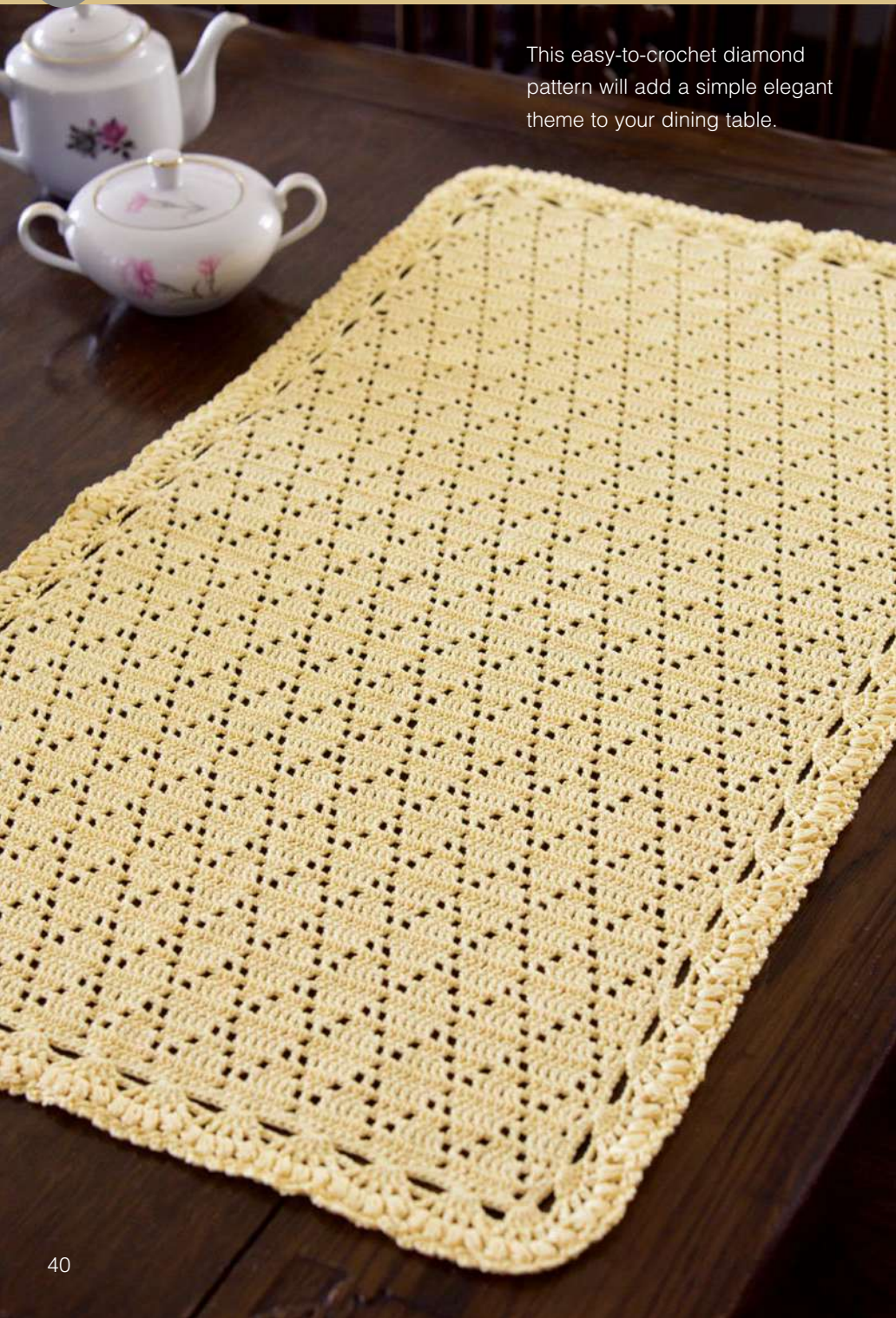
GAUGE: 2 shell patterns sts = 4"; 6 rows = 4". **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.**

Ch 45.
Rnd 1 (RS): 2 sc in 2nd ch from hook, sc in each rem ch across to last ch, 3 sc in last ch; working in unused loops on opposite side of beg ch, sc in each loop, sc in same ch as beg 2 sc made; join with a slip st in first sc - 90 sc.
Rnd 2: Ch 1, 2 sc in same sc and in next sc, sc in each of next 42 sc, 2 sc in each of next 3 sc, sc in each of next 42 sc, 2 sc in next sc; join with a slip st in first sc - 96 sc.
Rnd 3: Ch 1, 2 sc in same sc and in each of next 3 sc, sc in each of next 44 sc, 2 sc in each of next 4 sc, sc in each of next 44 sc; 2 sc in next sc; join with a slip st in first sc - 104 sc.
Rnd 4: Ch 1, 2 sc in same sc and in each of next 3 sc, sc in each of next 48 sc, 2 sc in each of next 4 sc, sc in each of next 48 sc; join with a slip st in first sc - 112 sc.
Rnd 5: Ch 1, sc in same sc, 2 sc in each of next 6 sc, sc in each of next 50 sc, 2 sc in each of next 6 sc, sc in each of next 49 sc; join with a slip st in first sc - 124 sc.
Rnd 6: Ch 1, sc in same sc and in each of next 4 sc, 2 sc in each of next 4 sc, sc in each of next 58 sc, 2 sc in each of next 4 sc, sc in each of next 53 sc; join with a slip st in first sc - 132 sc.
Rnd 7: Ch 1, sc in each sc around; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnds 8-12: Rep Rnd 7.
Rnd 13: Ch 3, 2 dc in same sc, *skip next 2 sc, sc in next sc, ch 5, skip next 5 sc, sc in next sc, skip next 2 sc, 5 dc in next sc, rep from * 10 times, skip next 2 sc, sc in next sc, ch 5, skip next 5 sc, sc in next sc, sk next 2 sc, 2 dc in same sc as beg ch-3 made; join with a slip st in 3rd ch of beg ch-3.
Rnd 14: Ch 1, sc in same ch as joining, *ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5, skip next 2 dc, sc in next dc; rep from * 10 times; ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5, skip next 2 dc, join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 15: Slip st in next 2 dc and in next 2 chs of next ch-5, sc in same ch-5 sp; * 5 dc in next sc, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, rep from * 10 times, 5 dc in next sc, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 16: Slip st in next 3 dc, ch 1, sc in same dc as last sl st made, * ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5, sk next 2 dc, sc in next dc; rep from * 10 times; ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 17: Slip st in next 2 chs of next ch-5, ch 1, sc in same ch-5 sp; * 5 dc in next sc, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5, sc in next ch-5 sp, rep from * 10 times, 5 dc in next sc, sc in next ch-5 sp, ch 5; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnds 18 - 37: Rep Rnds 14 - 17 five times more.

Top Band:
Rnd 38: Slip st in next dc, ch 1, sc in same dc; 5 sc in next ch-5 sp, sk next sc, * sc in each of next 5 dc, 5 sc in next ch-5 sp, skip next sc; rep from * around; join with a slip st in first sc - 110 sc.
Rnd 39: Ch 1, sc in each sc around; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnds 40 - 44: Rep Rnd 39.

Handles:
Rnd 45: Ch 1, sc in each of first 15 sc, ch 28, skip next 20 sc, sc in each of next 35 sc, ch 28, skip next 20 sc, sc in each of next 20 sc; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 46: Ch 1, sc in each sc and in each ch around; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 47: Ch 1, sc in each sc around; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnds 48 – 52: Rep Rnd 47.
Fasten off.

8 diamond table runner



This easy-to-crochet diamond pattern will add a simple elegant theme to your dining table.

Instructions

Runner measures 18" x 32".

Materials:
Size 3 crochet thread: 5 balls desired color.

Project shown is stitched with **AUNT LYDIA'S® Fashion Crochet Thread** Size 3 in 0423 Maize.

Crochet Hook: 3.5mm (US E-4)
Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 24 sts = 4". **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.**

SPECIAL STITCH:
Puff Stitch (puff st): [Yo, insert hook in st indicated, draw loop through] 4 times, yo and draw through all loops on hook.

Ch 101.
Row 1 (RS): Dc in 5th ch from hook, dc in each of next 6 chs, * ch 1, skip next ch, dc in each of next 7 chs; rep from * 10 times; ch 1, skip next ch, dc in next ch, turn.
Row 2: Ch 2, * dc in next ch-1 sp, ch 1, skip next dc, dc in each of next 5 dc, ch 1, skip next dc; rep from * 10 times; dc in next ch-1 sp, skip next ch, dc in next ch, turn.
Row 3: Ch 2, dc in next dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, * ch 1, skip next dc, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 1, skip next dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, dc in next dc **, dc in next ch-1 sp; rep from * across, ending last rep at **, dc in 2nd ch of beg ch-2; turn.
Row 4: Ch 2, dc in each of next 2 dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, * ch 1, skip next dc, dc in next dc, ch 1, skip next dc, dc in next ch-1 sp **, dc in each of next 3 dc, dc in next ch-1 sp; rep from * across, ending last rep at **, dc in each of next 2 dc, dc in 2nd ch of beg ch-2; turn.
Row 5: Ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, * ch 1, sk next dc, dc in next ch-1 sp **, dc in each of next 5 dc, dc in next ch-1 sp; rep from * across, ending last rep at **, dc in each of next 3 dc, dc in 2nd ch of beg ch-2; turn.
Row 6: Rep Row 4.
Row 7: Rep Row 3.
Row 8: Rep Row 2.
Row 9: Ch 3, * sk next dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, dc in each of next 5 dc, dc in next ch-1 sp, ch 1, skip next dc; rep from * across to beg ch-2; dc in 2nd ch of beg ch-2; turn.
Rows 10-89: Rep Rows 2-9 ten times. Fasten off.

Border:
With RS facing, attach thread in first st in right-hand corner.
Rnd 1 (RS): Ch 1, 3 sc in same st for corner, sc in each st and in each ch across to last st, 3 sc in last st for corner, working across next side in ends of rows, 2 sc in each row across; working across next side in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop across to last loop; 3 sc in last loop for corner; working across next side in ends of rows, 2 sc in each row across; join with a slip st in first sc.
Rnd 2: Ch 2, 4 dc in same sc; *ch 3, skip next 4 sc, 5 dc in next sc, [ch 3, skip next 7 sc, 5 dc in next sc] across to next corner; ch 3, skip next 4 sc, 5 dc in next sc; rep from * around; ch 3, join with a slip st in 2nd ch of beg ch-2.
Rnd 3: Ch 3, [dc in next dc, ch 1] 3 times; *dc in next dc, [dc in next dc, ch 1] 4 times; rep from * around, ending with dc in last dc, join in 2nd ch of beg ch-2.
Rnd 4: *Puff st in next ch-1 sp, ch 1, rep from * around; join in beg puff st.
Rnd 5: Slip st in next ch sp, * ch 4, sl st in next ch sp; rep from * around; join with a slip st in first slip st. Fasten off.

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COATS

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